BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 50
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One year 14 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
25. Sunday	6 36	5 24
26. Monday—Day's length 10 h. 42 m.	6 37	5 23
27. Tuesday	6 39	5 21
28. Wednesday	6 40	5 20
29. Thursday—Indian Summer begins	6 41	5 19
30. Friday—John Adams born, 1735	6 42	5 18
31. Saturday	6 43	5 17

Full Moon, Monday, 26th. New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

A Called Meeting of Bank Officers.

ATLANTA, Oct. 26.—G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of Commerce of Savannah, and late of the Bank Convention at Richmond, in conjunction with the officers of Banks in other States, requests a meeting of the representatives of the Banks in the Confederate States, and members elect to Congress, to be held in Augusta on the 16th of November, to consider and act on questions relating to the currency. By request I respectfully ask the members of the Press Association to give the subject such notice as they may deem consistent with the best interests of our country. THRASHER.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 28.—The skirmish at Bealton on Monday, was between Johnson's Division and a large body of the enemy's cavalry. It commenced early in the morning and lasted over four hours. The enemy fought dismounted. We drove them back over three miles. Capt. S. Seabod, a Hungarian and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. French, was captured at Bealton and sent through to-day.

Two safe guards left by the Yankees to protect property on the line of retreat were sent to Richmond to-day by Gen. Lee to be unconditionally returned home. The Yankees are reported concentrating at Warrenton Junction.

From Charleston—The Bombardment Continues.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—A heavy fire on the sea face of Sumpter was kept up all night by the Monitors, and two guns at Gregg. Firing from four of the enemy's batteries was again resumed this morning on Sumpter, Johnson and the Sullivan's Island batteries. Only one Monitor now in sight. The *Ironsides* remains quiet at her old anchorage. No further casualties to report.

Movements of President Davis.

MONTGOMERY Oct. 27.—President Davis arrived here this morning from Mobile, and will leave at twelve to-night for Atlanta.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Dimmock, Chief of Ordinance of Va., died suddenly last night at his residence in this city.

There are rumors afloat of a contemplated raid by the Yankees from the Peninsula, in this direction.

Members of Congress are beginning to arrive to secure quarters for next Winter.

The city is already crowded with sojourners and refugees, and when Congress and the Legislature are both in session it will be difficult to obtain accommodations.

Confederate Eight per cents' sold at auction to-day, at one hundred and thirteen and interest.

It is believed that the Yankee Government will withdraw its consent to the removal of the French tobacco stored in Richmond, in consequence of privileges granted the steamer Florida to Brest.

The Sloman's had quite a good audience last night. They play again to-night. Seats can be secured during the day.

Have we a Government?

If we have a government its laws should be talismanic to all its loyal subjects, and when we forget, override and trample those laws under foot we show that we are unworthy of government or country.—That there is but too great a tendency to military usurpation and the brute force of the mob is apparent to every reasoning mind, and to keep it down is the duty of every good citizen. But recently we had a mob in Griffin, Georgia, and later still, we have a most wanton outrage at Troy, Ala., the particulars of which we give elsewhere to-day. On the Alabama outrage, where a Judge was arrested from the bench by a petty military tyranny, the Atlanta *Southern Confederacy* says:

To-day we publish the proceedings in a case where military assumption assayed to override civil law, and set at naught the great safeguard to civil liberty. This case occurred not in a great city with mobocrats, but in the quiet village of Troy, Ala. Judging from the statements in the case, we should say that there was nothing to justify violence on the part of the military. It may be that the conscript enrolled was not entitled to exemption, and the military officers may have understood it perfectly well; nevertheless, nothing was to be lost by investigating the case in the courts, for they could only expound and enforce the law.

This could not deprive the command claiming the conscript of anything it had the right to claim; consequently, the action taken, in the attempt to deny the conscript the privilege of going before the courts, was a direct attempt to disregard the law and the fundamental principle upon which personal liberty is founded in our form of government. This is another case to be added to the long catalogue or instances, where peacable citizens, for no offence, have been aggrieved and damaged at the hands of military authority, without any chance of redress.

When the people feel that they no longer have the protection of the Government, and see the civil laws of their land are a nullity, they will cease to support or respect such a government.

The citizens of the Confederate States have suffered wrongs enough at the hands of their invading enemy, and their powers of endurance will be sufficiently tested in supporting the army without the tyranical oppressions to which they are being subjected at the hands of their friends. It appears that in the case under consideration, there was no effort or disposition on the part of the person arraigned to evade or violate the established laws, and still the military authorities violently opposed allowing him the benefit of a hearing. If such proceedings are not intended to establish despotism by precedent and the toleration of the people, we are at a loss to see the object. One thing is self evident—no general good can result from such proceedings.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863. NO. 282.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?—If it be true that the Commissary General has already made a clean sweep of everything in the way of bread-stuffs produced by the farmers of Virginia, the question arises, What will he do with it all? This interrogatory we take to be of scarcely less moment than that of the pertinent query, Where did he get his authority for thus wholesale impressment?

People may live under a despotism, but they cannot live without food, and if the army is to have everything and others nothing it is not easy to see how we are to get along—for there are a few people, such as old men, ladies and infants at the breast, who cannot go into the army, even for the sake of rations.

We heard not very long ago that farmers had in many instances been forced to carry their rifles back home because there was no room at the depots to store them, and sometimes no body to give a receipt for them, although there was no lack of storerooms—If a certificate cannot be issued, what is to become of the whole crop of wheat, corn, oats, hay, fodder, etc?—The submissive farmers may be forced to lend their barns and granaries as Government storehouses; but they will have to be paid for storage, and this, added to the Government prices, may run up their account in a very satisfactory manner, unless, indeed, the Government pays its own rates for storage as for everything else. In any event, the immense surplus of supplies accumulated by the Commissary General will have to be taken care of during the winter, and whether the storehouses be in town or in the country, they will have to be paid for. There is a report that a second Noah's Ark is to be built on Belle Isle.—Perhaps it is intended for the Commissary General and not for the Yankee prisoners. Mr. Northrop seems to have bought an elephant, without once thinking what he will do with the huge purchase.—*Rich. Whig.*

AN ITALIAN DUEL.—A terrible duel has taken place in Trapani between M. Malato, ex-Aid-de-Camp of Garibaldi, editor of the *Caprero* newspaper, and M. Nicolosi. Five officers, who considered themselves insulted by an article which appeared in the *Caprero*, demanded satisfaction. Malato said that he was ready to defend in the field a holy and noble cause, that of Aspromonte, and he accordingly accepted the challenge of five officers and five substitutes. The first adversary among the ten was selected by lot, which fell upon M. Nicolosi—curiously enough, once a Garibaldian officer himself. The conditions of the duel were that it should be continued till one of the combatants were mortally wounded or rendered incapable of continuing the fight. The weapon selected was the sword. In the morning a squadron of cavalry surrounded the place of contest. The duel lasted three hours. After fourteen assaults Malato slightly wounded his adversary. He then made a terrible cut at the head, which, though parried, fell upon Nicolosi's arms with such force that it severed an artery and six tendons. Malato, if the affair is not put a stop to, has yet to meet nine other adversaries.

THE CONDUCTORS OF THE PRESS.—The sickly twaddle about editors in their sanctums, at a safe distance from danger, indulging in criticisms upon campaigns and campaigners, only disgusts the more intelligent of the populace. Who is in more danger, if we fail, than the rebellious journalists? Like the trumpeter in Æsop's Fables, who claimed the clemency of the enemy because he was not in arms against him, was dealt with more severely for inciting others to battle with his martial strains, the writers of the South would be more certainly "booked" for the revenge and malice of a victorious enemy. Hence the absurdity of impugning the patriotism of the editors. The Press—the guardian of the liberties of the people—must expose and condemn official incapacity as a duty, regardless of the consequences, and without fear or favor. It is criminal to be silent when dangers threatened from stupidity, ignorance and inefficiency demand a bold, out-spoken expression of public sentiment against the delinquent.—*Chat. Rebel.*

A NINE MILE CANNON.—Some inventive Yankee has produced a cannon with a range of nine miles.—The New York Herald speaks of it as follows:

A trial was recently made of a new piece of ordnance called the Ferris gun; the report states that a range of nine miles was obtained. If this is the case a ship will be within range before her hull is in sight above the horizon; for, on account of the curvature of the earth, the hull of one ship does not come in sight of a person on the deck of another until within a distance of seven miles.

Such is the range being obtained that we may expect in a little while to be bombarded successfully by guns entirely removed from sight and out of hearing; enabling us to obtain a knowledge of the enemy's position only from the direction in which the projectiles come.

A CARD.

RALEIGH, Oct. 28, 1863.

The board of Commissioners met to-night, the following named members being present: Dr. W. H. M. Kee, R. B. Haywood, C. B. Root, J. Nichols, D. L. Royster, J. J. Overby.

I introduced a bill to raise the price of street hands and it was voted down, every member voting against it except myself; they getting only one dollar and seventy five cents per day. I wanted to raise it to $3 per day, and I think that little enough, everything in the way of provisions being so high. So I am in hopes that the Board of Commissioners will consider about it is thing and pay the poor men for their labor.

J. J. OVERBY.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.

Oct 12-1m

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.

Oct 27-10t* D. P. FOUST.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29.

APPLES—Green	$12 50
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 50
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$2 50
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$3
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$5
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 00
FLOUR—Family	$
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	
GEESE	None.
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	5@c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$8
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per bushel	$5
" Cleaned	$4 50
PORK	$30 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
SAGE	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 25
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:

[Signed] P. N. PAGE, Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C., RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Oct-16-1m

Surg on General's Office, RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenourg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Oct 16-tnov11

Office Medical Director, GENERAL HOSPITAL, Raleigh, Oct. 1863

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS will not permit any Steward or Attendant to receive hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred in some other manner, or without instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General.

Oct 10 2aw1m

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Oct. 9th, 1863

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2 COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon EUGENE GRISOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson, on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October.

for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Oct 9 t30

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C., October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to it is office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT, Col. Cmd'g Post.

Oct 8-1m

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TO REFUGEES—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF KINSTON, N. C., a fine Lot and large House, containing eight rooms, three of which are large. Refugees in want of a home, or others, wishing to invest Confederate money in real estate, will here find a favorable opportunity. For terms &c., apply to JOHN T. WALSH.

Oct 28-6t Goldsboro, N. C.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the plantation known as "Quaker Meadows." The place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out.

Oct 22-taw14nov CHAS. MANLY.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG, Major and Ordnance Officer.

Oct 20-tf

Standard copy till forbid.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS, RALEIGH, N. C.

Oct 13-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON soon, a good and desirable residence in Fayetteville, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. G. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S.

July 4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Oct 20-oawtlstWD

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8 tf

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 180.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of November.

J. G BURR, Cash'r.

Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

THE HOUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WISH to purchase the gearing, carriage and saw of a CIRCULAR SAW MILL, to be run by water power. Address

S. H. ROGERS, President. Or H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer

Oct 1-tf

Christian Advocate and Biblical Recorder 2 weeks.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE Congressional District that from and after the 1st of November the produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON.

Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.

Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf P. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid, EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 0

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARD.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNday last, at Charlotte, N. C., my negro man TOM, aged twenty eight years. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of dark complexion, stammers when frightened, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, head and face small and round. He is a very likely negro. I have no doubt trying to get to Cincinnati with a forged pass, and will probably pass through Raleigh and Weldon. He is familiar with Railroads. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.

Oct 2-2w* W. R. GORDON.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO., Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Oct 26-td

Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO 25.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO., Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Oct 26-td

Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

Office N. C. Railroad Company, VANCE, Oct. 23 1863.

A LARGE SALE OF ELIGIBLE TOWN LOTS will be sold at this place on Thursday, November 5th 1863 The town is finely situated, immediately on the Railroad near Graham; the lots are laid off 200 feet square, the streets 100 feet wide, with two large open squares, and the sale claims the attention of all persons wishing to secure a pleasant and healthy home.

Terms cash, or approved bonds at six months, with interest from date. THOMAS WEBB, President.

Oct 26 td

NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others. vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards. } Petition to sell land for partition

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustin Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Sept 18-6w A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 5th Sept. 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Man or Monroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. C. WADDILL, Jailor.

Oct 10-1aw6m

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,

Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th	October,	Rolesville, Wake
Tuesday,	27th	"	Bu-bee's, "
Wednesday,	28th	"	Bailey Jones', "
Thursday,	29th	"	Lashley's X Roads,
Friday,	30th	"	Green Level,
Saturday,	31st	"	Law's, "

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 15-td

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR for this department. Persons having any of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C., or all those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY.

Oct 5-1m

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having any to sell in all quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., STOCK & MONEY BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. July 25-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON, Auctioneer

May 14-tf

Standard copy

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 25-tf

TO GAS CONSUMERS

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.

Oct 16 tnov WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in the price of everything used in the publication of this paper, or in any way connected with it, renders an advance in our terms necessary to continue the paper and to enable us and the worthy men in our service to live. Owing to an advance in the material used in the manufacture of paper, we have been notified of an advance of 25 cents on the pound in that article, making the cost of paper 75 cents per pound. When we state that as late as last Spring we only paid 25 cents for paper, the necessity for an advance in our rates will be apparent. We have also to submit to an advance of one hundred per cent. in the cost of Ink, while our expenses for labor, telegraphic reports, wood, gas, glue, &c., have been more than doubled in the last few months.

For these reasons our rates for subscription and advertising will be as follows, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

Daily paper, one month,	$2 00
" three months,	6 00
" Six months,	10 00

No subscription taken for a shorter period than one nor longer than six months. We print nothing but a Daily paper, and subscriptions will only be received in accordance with the above terms, and in no case will the paper be sent without the money.

After the first of November our price to Agents and News Dealers will be $8 per hundred, and the price of single copies at the Counter and from Newsboys will be 15 cents.

Subscriptions will be received until the 1st of November at our present rates.

ADVERTISING RATES

On and after the 1st of November will be as follows:

One square, eight lines or less, solid minion, one day, $2, and for every additional day $1:50, and the same for additional squares. Persons sending advertisements from a distance may, by counting 50 words as a square, calculate the cost for any number of insertions, and accompany the advertisement with the money. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance or they will not be inserted. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 for each square for every insertion. These rates will apply to advertisements of any length.

Marriages, deaths and everything of a personal character are charged for as advertisements.

Mean to Sell at Government Prices.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Warren, recently held, the following resolution among others was passed:

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to sell to the government and families of soldiers and other consumers, all of our surplus products, at the prices established by government, and we further pledge ourselves when any citizen refuses to sell his surplus at government prices, to report him to the government agent, that his surplus may be impressed."

This is a step in the right direction, and though we have heard it asserted that Warren was the banner county in the State for substitutes, having furnished more according to fighting population than any other, if her producers will sell all their surplus at government prices, they will do much towards helping the poor and strengthening the cause.

Suppose the people of Warren do carry out the resolution, as we hope they will, and that all other farmers in the State and throughout the Confederacy should follow the example? What a change it would produce? Everybody selling to the government and the people at government prices. Such a patriotic course would do more to restore confidence in the currency, to strengthen and invigorate our armies, and further our cause than all the legislation that could be done by Congress and all the State Legislatures in the next twelve months. We have laws enough and they are good enough, but the people have not got confidence, because the prices demanded by producers, manufacturers, property holders and others for everything they have to sell, are such as to induce the people to think that they have no confidence in the scrip of the government. What we want, then, is not more laws or better laws, but *confidence*.

The Legislature may assemble and legislate on prices, but they will only make matters worse, for no schedule of prices, fixed by law, can be made satisfactory or beneficial to the people. In times of war, as in peace, all history teaches that free trade developes the greatest degree of prosperity. The Legislature may suppress extortion and modify speculation by the enactment of stringent laws, but any attempt to fix prices in articles of provisions, or anything else, will be attended with nothing but mischief.

We must rely upon the patriotism of the people. The people of the gallant county of Warren have set a worthy example, and if others will follow it, and all the producers will demand only the government prices for what they sell, the currency will revive, confidence will be restored, the people will submit to all the hardships imposed upon them with more cheerfulness, and everything will wear a more hopeful aspect and our prospects for success and final independence will brighten and the spirits of our people, now depressed, will be lifted up.

If patriotism has been swallowed up by cupidity and avarice, we are a doomed people. But such is not, cannot, must not be the case. Let all our farmers, everywhere, follow the example set them by the producers of Warren.

State News.

From gentlemen up from below yesterday we learn that all was quiet on our Eastern borders, and that no immediate advance is expected. The number of the enemy on our coast is thought to be very small and their present propensities very peaceable. We know that they mean mischief, however, and whenever they do make a demonstration we only hope we shall be ready to meet them.

From the West we have not a word since our last, and we begin to think that there has been more fuss made about the Warm Springs raid than was necessary, but there is nothing lost in being ready. If they come we hope to be ready for them. The enemy are near enough in East Tennessee and we must not suffer them to have a lodgment in Western North Carolina. We have great confidence in Gen. Vance and the brave men at his command.

A friend in the 1st N. C. Cavalry will accept our thanks for a copy "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," of the 17th October, 1863. This number like all the others is daubed up with smutty wood cuts, representing battle-scenes, camp pictures, armies on the march, &c. It is not near so funny nor so attractive in the *picturs* as the "Bugle-horn of Liberty."

[From the Troy (Ala.) Advertiser, 20th inst.]

A CONFLICT IN TROY—THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT TO RESIST THE CIVIL AUTHORITY!—JUDGE FITZPATRICK ARRESTED BY THE MILITARY COMMANDANT!!

Last Wednesday our village was the theatre of considerable excitement, caused by the officers commanding the soldiers stationed at this Military Rendezvous under command of Col. Morehead, opposing the execution by the Sheriff of civil process. The case briefly stated is about as follows, arrising from Mr. John D. Rhodes—the bone of contention being under 45 and over 40:

Mr. Rhodes had been appointed Tax Collector of this District under the late tax law of Congress. Before his appointment, however, he had been enrolled as a conscript by the enrolling officer for this county. On the day appointed for application to be made for exemption of conscripts who had causes therefor, Mr. Rhodes presented his commission as Tax Collector, and upon it claimed exemption, the enrolling officer refused to exempt him, and an appeal was sent up to Gen. Pillow, commanding conscript Bereau, who also decided that Mr. Rhodes was not exempt for being Tax Collector under the Confederate tax law. The enrolling officer then ordered him to report to Camp Watts, stating that that was his only alternative—that he was not exempt. Mr. Rhodes then saw Capt. Love, who has raised and is commanding a company under Col. Morehead, commandant of this Military Rendezvous, and informed him that if he had to go into the service he had rather go with him than any body else, whereupon Col. Morehead informed him that he need not obey the order of the enrolling officer, and that he could join Capt. Love's company. So Mr. Rhodes was enlisted in that company, though seemingly unwillingly, on account of his believing that he was entitled to exemption. Thus the matter rested for some time, when, a writ of *habeas corpus* is prayed for by John D. Rhodes, upon the ground that he was illegally restrained of his liberty, by being held in the military service of the Confederate States, when he was entitled to exemption therefrom on account of being Tax Collector, and that he had entered the service under duress rather than voluntarily. Upon these grounds Judge Fitzpatrick granted the prayer of John D. Rhodes, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued.

The process was served on Capt. Love and Col. Morehead, commanding them to have the body of John D. Rhodes before his Honor on the 14th inst. At the appointed hour Capt. Love appeared, and the prisoner, Rhodes, also; Col. Morehead not appearing. The cause assigned for the non-appearance of the Colonel was sickness—he having been very ill ever since his arrival here. Thereupon the name of Col. Morehead was struck off, leaving only Capt. Love as a party to the suit. The prisoner was remanded into the custody of Capt. Love, and the case was then adjourned until half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

CAPT. BROWN'S COMPANY, FROM COFFEE, ARRIVES.

During the interval between the adjournment of the court in the morning and its convening in the evening, Capt. Brown, with his company from Coffee, and which is under command of Col. Morehead, arrived upon the ground. How it occurred that they happened here at that particular time—whether they were ordered up for the purpose of aiding in defying the civil authority, we know not—but certain it is that they, or a portion of them, did take a part in the transaction of the evening. We think most of that company constituted the line of battle hereafter spoken of.

At half-past two o'clock the case was called, when Capt. Love appeared, but without the prisoner, Rhodes, and made this answer or return to the writ—that he did not have Rhodes in his custody. The counsel for Rhodes, A. W. Starke, moved an attachment against Love for contempt in refusing to produce Rhodes, and insisted that the body of Rhodes be brought into court; thereupon,

THE SHERIFF IS ORDERED TO BRING RHODES INTO COURT, HE BEING HELD BY THE MILITARY.

The Sheriff, Youngblood, with commendable energy, summoned his *posse comitatus* and proceeded to the quarters where the prisoner was held by the military. On demanding Rhodes he was informed that they would not give him up—he was surrounded by armed soldiers, and the officer of the day, Capt. Gardner, (one of Col. Morehead's Staff, and not the Capt. Gardner a citizen of this place) informed the Sheriff that if an attempt was made to take Rhodes the soldiers would be ordered to fire upon him (the Sheriff) and his posse—with other acts and threats not necessary to mention.

THE SHERIFF REPORTS PROGRESS.

After the demonstration and resistance on the part of the military the Sheriff returned with his *posse* and reported to the Judge, who ordered the Sheriff to arrest Capt. Gardner for resistance to the Sheriff and contempt of Court. During the interval that elapsed after the threatened resistance and return of the Sheriff, Capt. Gardner went, we suppose, to have an interview with Col. Morehead, who was ill, and at the residence of E. L. McIntyre several hundred yards from the quarters of the soldiers, the exact locality of the excitement and resistance. (The soldiers' quarters being Corley's old hotel.)

CAPT. GARDNER COMES TO A "DOUBLE QUICK."

As soon as the Sheriff received the order for the arrest of Capt. Gardner, he proceeded at once to the performance of the duty. About the time the Sheriff cleared the Court House door with his *posse*, Capt. Gardner was on the return from Col. Morehead and was passing up the street leading to the soldiers' quarters, when the Sheriff disclosed his movement by calling to him and going in a flank direction. The strategy of the Sheriff was discovered by the "military eye" of the Captain, and seeing himself about to be cut off he faced well to the front—that is, to the direction in which he was going to go—and lead off at a "double quick," thereby eluding the Sheriff and his flanking trick. The Sheriff, however, followed on, in good time, to the quarters, but he and his *posse* were again met with bayonets and double barrels—whose holders held thumb on cock and finger on trigger. Thus again was the Sheriff, in the execution of civil powers, met and threatened by the military, and deferred from his duty—when

THE COURT ORDERS THE ARREST OF COL. MOREHEAD FOR CONTEMPT, AND FAILING TO PRODUCE THE PRISONER RHODES.

The Sheriff proceeds at once with a posse to arrest Col. Morehead, he, as before stated, being at the residence of McIntyre, and unguarded. This change by the Sheriff seemed to take the military by surprise, as no guard had been placed around the Colonel. The Sheriff succeeded in arresting the Colonel, no armed resistance being offered, but he being unable to get into Court, a guard was left over him until some disposition could be made. It was not long, however, before armed aid arrived to the relief of Col. Morehead, and

A LINE OF BATTLE IS FORMED IN FRONT OF M'CINTYRE'S HOUSE.

As soon as it was discovered that Colonel Morehead was under arrest, a strong guard was sent by the military, who formed a line of battle in front of McIntyre's to prevent further proceedings by the authorities with Col. Morehead, and effectually cut of communication in that direction.

GEN. J. M'CALEB WILEY PENETRATES THE LINES AND BECOMES AN AMICUS CURIE.

Thus the matter stood for some time, when General Wiley gained an interview with Col. Morehead, and returned to the court room, where his Honor Judge Fitzpatrick was presiding. We know not how the line of battle ended—we left it standing in threatening attitude when we returned to the court room. The counsel for Rhodes was driving at some point, and General Wiley claimed to be an *amicus curioe*, desiring that matters be not precipitated—and that the affair might yet pass off well. During the time, however, the General grew warm, and in the opinion of the Court become too discourteous, when he was ordered to be more quiet—this calmed the agitation awhile, when the Court again ordered the General to not interfere—this was rather a warmer, and brought forth an expression of wrath; when the Judge ordered the arrest of General Wiley, which order brought from the General a shower of oaths.

The Sheriff proceeded to execute the order of the Judge—when the General, who was walking out of the court room, turned on him and threatened him with "demolition" if he should touch him.

THE GENERAL (WILEY) TAKES SHELTER UNDER THE MILITARY.

The Sheriff after this resistance summoned a posse and proceeded to arrest General Wiley. During the time occupied in this, Wiley, hatless, made his escape good from the Court House to the soldiers quarters, and asked their protection. The desired protection was granted, and thus again did the military defy the civil authority.

THE PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED.

This act of theirs was one of peculiar aggravation.—They took under their protection a citizen, who had held the Court in contempt, and was fleeing from the officer of justice, and pledge him their support. It showed an utter disregard for the civil authority—by an unnecessary and unwarrantable thrusting in of the military. It is one of the foulest, most high-handed offences that has ever been perpetrated upon any people, or in any country, and it calls loudly for redress. Can it be that this body of armed soldiery is placed here for the purpose of setting at naught the civil law, by hugging to its embrace those who pander to usurpation, and fugitives from the law of civil justice. The perpetrator thereof deserves the execration of all lovers of liberty—and the detestation of friends of Constitutional Government—and upholders of our Confederation. Why in all the catalogue of crimes there are few like it. In justice to Colonel Morehead we say that we do not think he, if commanding, would have taken the position his adjutant did, but this people will hold him responsible, and rightly too, unless he disclaim or explain it. A fine of twenty dollars was put on Wiley, which he finally paid and thus "played out" from under the military protection.

COL. MOREHEAD CONSENTS TO HAVE THE PRISONER IN COURT ON THE MORROW.

After some time Colonel Morehead consented, if properly served, to have the prisoner in court next morning. A writ was served upon him, and thus until about night the affair ended.

JUDGE FITZPATRICK ARRESTED.

After Court adjourned, under promise from Colonel Morehead that the prisoner would be produced in the morning, and about night, under orders from Colonel Morehead, a guard arrested Judge Fitzpatrick and took him into custody, as was afterwards alleged by the Colonel, for interferring with one of his men, Rhodes, the person whom he had consented to have in court next day.—After several hours Judge Fitzpatrick was released.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Next morning the prisoner appeared and the trial progressed, ending in the release of the prisoner from military custody. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court by Col. Morehead.

Upon the whole, it was one of the littlest, high-handed acts that has been perpetrated in this Government—one which is shameful to the country—one which calls for redress, and that quickly. It deserves the bitterest denunciations of all lovers of liberty, and the condemnation of the Government—such attempts to defy the civil authorities of the land should be checked in the bud.

We attach no blame to the private soldiers, who believed it their duty to participate in this affair by obeying orders.

From Lee's Army.

CAMP, 27th REG'T., N. C. T.,
NEAR BRANDY STATION. Oct 23, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Since my last, which finished up the list of casualties in our brigade and informed you that we were on the Richmond side of the Rappahannock and still marching, nothing of any importance has transpired, if I except the death of private W. A. Wright of Montgomery county, N. C., a member of K, Co. of our regiment. He died of diarrhœa. A good many of our men are suffering from the same disease, owing either to the badly cooked bread and beef we have had lately, or the muddy water we have had to drink, or perhaps to all combined. You can see any number of long, dejected, woe begone faces, and men with their hand upon their *hearts*, but I hav'nt heard of any cases that are really serious.—We are encamped now I hope for a few days at least; we have got our flies up and a few leaves scratched together to lie on, and if we can only stay long enough to rest our bodies and *bile our duds*, I think it will contribute a great deal towards our good feeling. We are very much behind hand in North Carolina news items, having received only one mail in the last two weeks—on account of our having to march so steadily. We do not complain, however, but recognize this as one among the many inconveniences and deprivations of war, and our friends at home must learn a lesson of patience from us, and if they do not hear from us often and regularly, they must not imagine that all sorts of bad things have happened to us, but remember that our mail facilities are anything but good. The men write I know, for go when you will around the fires, you will see from two to half a dozen scratching away as earnestly as if they thought *that* letter was the last thing they would ever do in the world. Tell the *home folks*, however, to keep on writing and send the letters to Richmond, naming Company, Regiment and Brigade, and we will get them some time or other, if we ever do.

An incident in the Bristow fight and I will close.—A shell coming over passed through the stomach of a member of the 48th, killing him instantly and breaking the leg of the man just behind him. The poor wounded man exclaimed, "Oh *Lord, my poor soul is lost.*" He was taken to the infirmary, laid upon the table to have the leg amputated, but *died* before the operation commenced. Remember us kindly to the "home folks." Yours truly, HAL.

BIVOUAC NEAR BRANDY STATION,
GEN. WILCOX'S HEADQUARTERS,
Oct. 25, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—For two days I have been sharing the hospitalities of these headquarters, and though the weather is extremely inclement, I am enjoying myself finely.

There are ten North Carolina Regiments in this Division, with whose officers I have mingled freely since my arrival, and find every one a gentleman. General Wilcox, himself, is a North Carolinian, and says he claims no other as his home; he is proud of the "Old North State," whose troops he has the honor to command. His relations nearly all live in North Carolina. Gen. Gatlin, the Adjutant General of the State, is a relation of his, to whom he is very warmly attached. Gen. Wilcox was never married, having no home but the army since he was a boy; he is about 40 years of age, of fine social habits and good looking; he graduated at West Point in 1846. You know the impression is, generally, that he is an Alabamian, but he says he never was in the State three days in his life. His whole Division is in splendid fighting trim and proud of its gallant commander.

I spent some time with Lt.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who invited me kindly to remain at Headquarters during my stay in this army, and offered to afford me any assistance in my official visit. Gen. Hill is a man of nice manners and very polite and kind to those around him, which renders him a popular commander. No one would fail to be pleased with an interview with Gen. A. P. Hill.

But my visit and interview with the *Hero*; the man who now attracts the eyes of Europe as well as America, is reserved for a future article.

Since writing you before, I have visited a large portion of this army and its *animus* is truly wonderful. You have but to go among the troops to see that it is invincible. They rushed after Meade, eager for the prey, but he escaped to his den. They are now anxiously waiting another opportunity for the game to show itself, ready to pounce upon it.

When I look over this once fertile country, then flourishing like a garden, now in one wide waste, my heart sickens at the sight. Where once stood beautiful vilages and happy dwellings, scarcely a vestige remains to mark the spot of their original locality. All is in ruin and desolation throughout this entire country. The fields around this station, (Braudy,) are white with Yankee bones and carcasses of horses and mules—being the disputed ground between the contending armies. It is not proper for me to speak of Gen. Lee's movements now; he still holds the line of the Rappahannock.

I was over the river yesterday and witnessed a skirmish between the enemy's cavalry and ours. It was amusing to see them fire and retreat, as ours would advance across an open field and fire on them. I must close, the mail is ready to leave.

Yours, HENRY.

North Carolina soldiers will vote to-day, wherever they may be, for members of Congress. We suppose polls will be opened in all the Hospitals in this city, and at Camp Holmes for that purpose. Civilians will vote next Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday has the following:

We have seen and conversed with a very intelligent gentleman who left Washington as late as last Wednesday.

The falling back of Meade's army had caused considerable excitement and activity in military circles in Washington. During all of last week there was a constant rumbling of batteries and ambulances that were being hurried off to the front. The military force garrisoning Washington had been much reduced, and there were no more men about Washington than were thought necessary to "defend the capital."

There are still confined in the Old Capitol prison a large number of prisoners. The number had been recently increased by a lot being brought in, principally North Carolinians, from the battle at Bristow Station, and our informant estimates the number now confined there from six to seven hundred. Among those confined are a number of our surgeons, of whom we have named us—Dr. Samuel B. Fisher, of Warrenton, Virginia; Dr. Morfitt, Dr. Samuel P. Anderson, of Elizabethton, Kentucky; Dr. John P. Talbott, of the Kentucky mounted Rangers; Dr. Samuel Anders, Fourth Kentucky cavalry; Dr. William B. Shields, of Mississippi, whose father was in the old navy. Among the officers our informant names: Colonel R. H. Lee, Lieutenant M. H. Norman, Twenty-Eighth North Carolina, and Lieutenant Moore, son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, Presbyterian paster in this city. Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Webb, of the Fifty-first Alabama, who was wounded and taken prisoner in a cavalry skirmish at Elk River, about the 2d of July last, had died. He died soon after his capture, and was attended in his sickness with much kindness by General Steadman.

Miss Belle Boyd is also held as a prisoner in Washington. She is not confined in the old Capitol prison, but in a building close by.

The treatment of our prisoners in the Old Capitol, we are glad to hear, is growing more humane than it has been. The ladies of Washington, especially, are very kind, and frequently send into them articles of dress, under garments, etc. Some of them, in passing the prison, wave their handkerchiefs and give other marks of their sympathy. This occurrence had become so frequent that the Yankee guards were much annoyed by it and complained of it as partaking too much of "seceshism." Whatever be the sentiment of Washington, there can be no doubt of the loyalty and devotion of the ladies of that city, who have remained true to our cause through sunshine and storm.

The negro element is growing very strong and demonstrative in Washington. Last week "the Capital of the United States" was treated to a procession of the negro order of Odd Fellows. The turn out is said to have been very fine, and Cuffy is said to have disported an immense quantity of gold lace and tinsel. Negro delegations from other cities joined in, and after parading with martial music, through the streets, they repaired to a hall, where the entertainment was changed to speeches and songs. There was a great display of oratorical talent, and there was no end to the songs—the performance closing with a terrible abolition song, set for the occasion, in which the whole company joined.

A demonstration somewhat similar to the above had been gotten up by the negroes in Nashville. In fact, negro equality is developing itself everywhere the Yankees have a foothold in the South. The affair at Nashville was very incendiary, and the spirit of the "speeches" was as thoroughly warlike as if written in the *Tribune* office. The meeting closed with the declaration that they would soon be "going coon hunting to kill those gray-backed coons that are going through the country," and with the re-affirmation of Greeley's doctrine that a "white man is as good as a negro if he behaves himself."

In view of the approaching meeting of Congress (1st Monday in December) "the wild hunt for office" had commenced in Washington. A Speaker has to be chosen, which will give the patronage of hundreds of small offices.

Among other items we have mentioned us, is that Mr. Valandigham, who yet remains in Canada, was recently visited by his colleague, Mr. Cox, and a friend. He is passing his time very quietly, and is said to be perfectly contented, amusing himself in fishing, gunning and other pastimes.

We hear of no change in the sentiment in the North. All we know that nothing is thought or talked of but the war.

Babtist State Convention.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by Rev. James McDaniel, President.

After a brief but interesting opening address, by the President, a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the list of the Associations composing the Convention and Churches.

About fifty delegates were enrolled, representing twenty Churches and seven Associations.

Rev. James McDaniel of Fayetteville, wes re-elected President and Rev. J. D. Hufham, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, Secretary for the ensuing year.

The President returned his thanks for the honor conferred, in an appropriate address. He is an excellent presiding officer and has occupied the position of President during the last fourteen years.

On motion a Committee consisting of W. J. Holleman, P. F. Pescud, and Rev. G. W. Camp, were appointed to nominate the remaining officers of the Convention.

A Committee on Finance was appointed, consisting of G. W. Thompson, C. A. Faison and G. W. Powell.

On motion it was agreed that the Convention meet at half past 9 o'clock, a. m., and adjourn at half past 1, p. m; meet again at 3 o'clock, p. m., and adjourn again at 5, p. m..

After some unimportant business the Convention adjourned to meet again on Thursday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, a. m., after prayer by Rev. J. J. Lansdell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL—THIRD CONCERT.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF MUSIC, BY MR. SLOMAN, the first Comic Singer of the age. Miss ELIZABETH SLOMAN, the greatest Harp player ever heard; and Miss ANNE SLOMAN, Vocalist, Pianist and andre Organ. See programme.

ADMISSION.....$1.00
RESERVED SEATS.....$1.50
Oct 29-1t

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to W. H. HIGH.
Oct 29-oawtd

PIANO TUNING.

PROF. W. S. B. MATHEWS, AN EXPERIENCED and accomplished Tuner, will visit Raleigh on or about the 30th inst., at which time he will attend to such orders for Piano Tuning as may be left with Mr. John Armstrong, to whom also he refers.

Strings replaced, and action regulated in a workmanlike manner. Oct 29-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESday, the 3rd day of November, commencing at 9, a. m., the Stock of Goods, now on hand, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Estate of Nathan Kramer, deceased. Terms Cash. The Merchandize will be sold in lots to suit the trade, and generally tarried to assist. HARRIS KRAMER, Adm'r.
Oct 29-4t* By JAS. E. SHEPHERD, Auct'r.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Citizens of the 9th Congressional District.—FELLOW-CITIZENS: After several nominations and repeated solicitations from my friends, I at this late period have consented to become a candidate to represent the people of the 9th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States. I offer as an apology for the late appearance of my acceptance the mob of the *Standard* office, as my principles reached that place a short time before the office was mobed; they consequently were lost, as I was informed last night by a private letter from the Editor. Thus he announced my name as being a candidate without my views.

Now, fellow-citizens, I state to you, in a form as condensed as possible, my position concerning the various questions now before the public and which will most probably come before the next Congress:

1st. If elected I shall support any measure that will bring about an honorable peace without further effusion of blood. All wars must end, and I think this war can only be closed by negotiation.

2d. I am opposed to mobs or mob violence.

3d. I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

4th. I shall sustain with all vigilance the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

5th. The liberty of the press and of speech should not be encroached upon, for they are the bulwarks of our liberties.

6th. Congress should adopt some plan to place our currency on a firmer basis and save the credit of the Confederate government.

7th. My impression now is that I shall vote for the repeal of the Tithing Law, unless instructed by my constituents.

8th. The wages of our brave soldiers should be largely increased and their families especially provided for by the government.

You now have my sentiments, though brief. If you will receive my excuse for not visiting the counties of this District, when I inform you that during most of the campaign I was unable to travel. I am glad that you once more have the privilege of going to the ballot box as freemen and voting for the men whom you wish to represent you. Should I be your choice I will endeavor to make you a faithful and honorable representative.

Oct 26-td S. P. SMITH.

To the Voters of the 2nd Congressional District.—Some time since, contrary to my wishes, I announced myself as a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in our next Congress.

Preferring to remain in active service until peace and independence is secured, and believing that I can render more effective aid in attaining that end in my present position, I have, under the circumstances, concluded to withdraw my name, trusting that my friends will appreciate the motives which induced me to this step, assuring them that at some future time I will cheerfully assume any trust that they may desire to confer upon me.

Very resespectfully, yours,
BRYAN GRIMES,
Oct 26-6t* Col. 4th N. C. Troops.

To the Editor of the Progress—Dear Sir: At the time is approaching at which members of the next Confederate Congress are to be chosen from the several districts of the State it is perhaps well that those who have the qualified right should exercise it and cast their suffrage upon such persons as they may prefer to serve them in that capacity, more especially at such a time as the present is it essentially important that the mass of the people should look well to their interests and select such persons as deserve their entire confidence without regard to those who may press their own peculiar claims for office, thereby permitting the office to seek the man rather than the man the position. Under such considerations we, as a portion of the citizens and voters of the sixth Congressional District, would, with much deference to the opinions of others, respectfully suggest the name of **Hon. BEDFORD BROWN**, of Caswell, to be voted for as the member of this District, confidently believing as we do that he possesses all the qualifications essential to make a useful and reliable representative, believing that he entertains a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity of our beloved country.

And that he desires that peace should be restored upon honorable and elevated principles, and no other than such would he favor. Well known as he is in the different portions of the district in his long and consistent course in political matters we hope it will meet the approbation of his friends to rally with us, and we think he can be elected by a fair majority. Confident as we are that if so chosen he would accept and faithfully serve them in the next Congress of the Confederate States, as he has never failed to respond to the call of his friends in serving them. MANY CITIZENS.

Anderson's Store, Oct. 15, 1863. Oct 24-td

Notice.—To the Electors of the 2nd Congressional District.—Lieut. Col. E. C. Yellowley, of Pitt, having announced himself as a candidate for your suffrages, and desiring above all else the success of Conservatism, I hereby withdraw my name from that connexion, to the end that Col. Yellowley may be elected; and I desire that my friends shall so consider my withdrawal.

With assurances of my kindest regards for those friends who have so enthusiastically advocated my election, I am Yours, &c., W. DUNN, Jr.
Oct 24-td

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—My FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your recent Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government.—Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon the second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I shall favor from a deep sense of duty to what I concieve to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month, while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, in this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of econimical living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an ungodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-td]

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized by the friends of Dr. J. G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Oct 19-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td*

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS. Sept 29-td

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf